

## **Utah Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security**

One of the biggest changes for the division this year was a new name that more accurately reflects our mission. Gone are the days of Comprehensive Emergency Management. The Division is now known as the Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security (DES). The legislature passed the name change during the 2002 General Session and it took effect in May.

### **Olympic Operations**

The entire Division of Emergency Services and Homeland Security spent the first months of the year concentrating on the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. DES coordinated consequence management and infrastructure protection efforts for Utah Olympic Public Safety Command. DES staff operated the State Emergency Operation's Center 24-hours a day during the Games. Several volunteers from throughout the state and nation supplemented DES staff at the EOC. Staff also assisted at various other special operation centers including the Olympic Command Center, the Air Support Operations Center, and the Joint Information Center.

### **Homeland Security Task Force**

The Utah Homeland Security Task Force has had an exciting year of continued transformation. The task force moved from Camp Williams to co-locate downtown with our federal counterparts in the FBI. This improved the already close communication and working relationship in all three of the task force's areas: investigations, intelligence and infrastructure protection.

The task force has investigated more than 200 homeland-security-related cases and continues to receive more cases every week. Intelligence Analysts have taken various training classes and keep busy supporting investigations and assisting many local, state and federal agencies' investigations. The Infrastructure Protection team continues to work hand-in-hand with the private sector, FBI and local law enforcement agencies in identifying and listing all of Utah's critical infrastructures facilities. The next step for the Infrastructure Protection team is to compile vulnerability assessments for each of these infrastructures.

All of this has been accomplished without a budget. The task force continues to receive assistance from many different local, state and federal agencies to accomplish its mission.

### **ULEIN**

The Utah Law Enforcement Information Network (ULEIN) launched a web site in 2002 expanding its capabilities to collect and disseminate intelligence information. In the past ULEIN collected and disseminated intelligence on persons, organizations and businesses. ULEIN now collects and disseminates intelligence on homeland security, narcotics, officer safety, organized crime/gang trends, Interpol information, fraud and the most wanted individuals in Utah. ULEIN also provides other investigative and communication tools through the web site. ULEIN usage has dramatically increased over the past three years. In 2000 the ULEIN application was accessed 18,044 times. In 2001 access increased to 31,240 times, and in 2002 access has increased to 34,205 times.

### **Homeland Security Grants**

State and local homeland security efforts received a boost in December with the arrival of three grants from the Federal Emergency Management Agency totaling more than \$1 million. The first grant for \$785,322 will allow DES and local emergency managers to develop and enhance all-hazards emergency operation plans. The second grant of \$50,000 provides for assessment of the state's Emergency Operations Center. The third grant, \$256,451, supports the growth of Citizen Corps activities and Community Emergency Response Teams (CERT), both grassroots volunteer programs. DES distributed grant applications to cities, counties and tribes last fall. More than 61 local jurisdictions will receive grants ranging from \$5,000-\$92,000 in early 2003.

### **Operations and Emergency Response**

Emergency Response efforts were required 179 times in Utah this year for various incidents and emergencies. Drought conditions continued to plague Utah in 2002. Governor Leavitt issued a statewide disaster declaration for the drought allowing DES to coordinate relief efforts. This included a water-hauling project to the remote community of

Navajo Mountain. Utah also saw a devastating wild fire season. DES sent state liaisons to 8 wild fires this year. A severe fire near Dutch John in Daggett County qualified for federal fire suppression assistance.

In September, two weather-related disasters prompted Governor Leavitt to sign two additional emergency declarations. A tornado in Sanpete County hit Manti and the surrounding area damaging 100 homes and businesses. Four days later, debris flows in Utah County destroyed one home and damaged at least 20 others. DES coordinated state response to each of these incidents.

### **Hazardous Material Bureau**

The Bureau's role continues to increase, as more focus is placed on weapons of mass destruction programs nationwide. It coordinates DES's role in the State Emergency Response Commission, Local Emergency Planning Committees, the Utah Counter-Terrorism Coordination Council, the FBI Terrorism Work Group, Hazardous Material Executive Committee, and the Department of Health's bio-terrorism planning effort.

The Bureau also administers the Department of Justice WMD Grant that provides equipment to local first responders. This year's grant totaled \$3.8 million and is the funding backbone of the Regional Response Teams. This initiative will create seven hazardous material/WMD teams to increase response capability statewide. This has also led to a regional bomb squad program. In addition, the bureau is working with other agencies statewide to organize incident command-trained teams to provide support when local resources are overwhelmed. This initiative also pushes the use and implementation of ICS by all agencies across all disciplines.

The Hazardous Material Institute provided training to 861 first responders through their aggressive training programs. Courses were taught in the awareness, operations, technician and specialist level to fire fighters, law enforcement officers, emergency medical personnel and others.

In addition, the UHP Hazardous Material Response team responded to 122 calls, averaging one call every three days. The team has seen an increase in incidents involving compressed gases and explosives and an increase in incidents in rural Utah. The team also played an important role during the Olympics. It was stationed on the Wasatch Back as part of the UOPSC Hazmat WMD counter terrorism response plan.

### **Training Section**

DES's Training Section offers thousands of hours of valuable training each year to emergency managers, first responders and other public officials. This year was no exception. More than 2000 participants took 61 courses in emergency management. The Training section also assisted in 23 exercises including tabletops, full scales, and the annual CSEPP exercise. Exercise participants exceeded 2400 people.

Of special interest, the section delivered 40 courses out in the community at the request of a local jurisdiction. The section also offered a Donations Management Workshop for the first time ever in Utah, with the FEMA Voluntary Agency Liaison from FEMA Region VIII as a primary instructor.

Already more than 50 training activities are scheduled for 2003. Future goals include implementing a regional concept in training and exercises to reach larger numbers of participants.

### **CSEPP**

DES's Chemical Stockpile Emergency Preparedness Program works with the Army and Tooele, Utah and Salt Lake counties and other state agencies to protect the citizens living around the Deseret Chemical Depot. Utah's CSEPP continues to be set the standard for the eight other CSEPP sites nationwide.

This year saw the last of Deseret Chemical Depot's GB stockpile destroyed, greatly reducing the risk to the community. Tooele Chemical Agent Destruction Facility is gearing up to begin destroying VX in 2003. In September, the annual CSEPP exercise provided a valuable opportunity for hundreds of responders and staff to practice their skills. DES CSEPP staff also provided support to many national program initiatives and exercises at other sites.

### **Community Outreach Section**

With a new division name also came the reorganization of several DES sections including the county liaisons. They are now known as Community Outreach and Support officers (CSO) and work in their own section. CSOs assist with planning, funding requests, and exercises as requested by local jurisdictions. These staff members also provided support during the Olympics to venue jurisdictions, and response and support to the Manti tornado and Santaquin debris flow. In addition, DES has two regional community outreach and support officers located in Washington and Iron counties to provide better support for Southern Utah communities.

### **Excess Property Program**

There are two programs administered by DES to help law enforcement agencies obtain equipment for their anti-drug, anti-terrorism efforts. The first, 1033, allows agencies to obtain Defense Department excess property at no cost. The second, 1122, gives local law enforcement access to GSA Schedule prices for new equipment. This year, state Purchasing and Finance agreed to allow state law enforcement agencies to purchase Law Enforcement Equipment through the 1122 program.

During 2002, more than \$1 million worth of federal excess property was transferred to local law enforcement agencies through the 1033 program. This included equipment used during the 2002 Winter Olympic Games. Additionally, Layton City's Police Department is in the process of acquiring Mobile Command Vehicles through the 1122 program.

A new online "screening" process allows agencies registered with the program to search, request, and receive approval for Department of Defense excess property. This significantly reduces paper work required by the past manual method of screening. All local law enforcement agencies must be retrained in order for them to use the new online system. The goal is to train all 150+ local law enforcement agencies statewide in the coming year.

### **Hazard Mitigation**

DES took an innovative approach to a new federal pre-disaster mitigation program this year. To maximize limited resource, the seven Association of Governments were tasked to work with local officials to develop regional hazard mitigation plans. These seven plans will be rolled into the Statewide Hazard Mitigation Plan in 2004. A new federal law requires local governments to plan ways to reduce the impacts of disasters to be eligible for certain types of federal disaster assistance. Congress passed the law in hopes of reducing the cost of natural disasters nationwide. This will make the state eligible for mitigation grants to address hazards identified in the plan.

In addition, the division also continued its support of Provo as a Project Impact Community, updated the State Hazard Mitigation Plan to include the Mollie Fire and developed a "concept of coordination" between members of the State Hazard Mitigation Team and DES.

### **Flood Plain Management**

DES staff continued support of the Flood Mitigation Grant Program. Communities involved with project and planning grants include Moab, Logan and Annabella. They also coordinated State Flood Mapping Plan to FEMA as a part of the FEMA Flood Map Modernization Program and developed a draft of "Floodplain Management in Utah: Quick Guide." This document will be distributed to local floodplain managers in 2003.

### **Earthquake Preparedness**

This year, the Earthquake Preparedness Program continued to develop databases for use in HAZUS. The HAZUS program estimates losses after an earthquake and contains default databases from several federal agencies. It provides a compilation of losses based on those databases. The addition of state and local databases increase the accuracy of HAZUS. One database of particular interest includes non-taxable buildings including those owned by governments and non profit entities and don't appear on county assessors' records. A grant from FEMA funded a project to identify and map all non-taxable buildings in Salt Lake City. This required a substantial amount of fieldwork to document these buildings. With the fieldwork completed, the raw data will be evaluated and prepared for export into HAZUS. Since a significant number of these buildings could be used as shelters, the information from HAZUS on losses to the buildings is important to the emergency management planners and recovery personnel.